

FIRST EDITION

THE NEW WAR CLOUD.

The Sultan and the Czar

Gortschakoff and Fud Pasha.

Sketches of Their Careers.

Naval Duel at Havana.

Full Report of the Battle.

Economy in the U. S. Government.

\$69,000,000 Saved in One Year.

Etc., Etc., Etc. Etc., Etc.

SULTAN AND CZAR.

ALEXANDER II, EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

His Career Before and After Ascending the Throne.

The war cloud in the East brings a new personal element into interest, and we therefore give sketches of the men in whose hands the question of peace or war is held, commencing with Alexander II, Emperor, Czar, or Autocrat of all the Russias, as he is variously styled.

Alexander II is the son of the late Czar, Nicholas I, and was born on the 19th of April, 1818, in the reign of his uncle, Alexander I. The first seven years of his life were barely completed, when the death of Alexander I, and the remembrance of his rights by his brother Constantine, led to the elevation of his father Nicholas to the throne, to which the young prince became heir apparent.

For a moment, however, his own destiny and that of his house trembled in the balance, as a widely spread defection, which was only quenched by torrents of blood, exhibited itself in the garrisons of the capital. The rebellious spirit of Nicholas I overruled the rebellious regiments, and from that day, December 26, 1825, he ruled over a nation of slaves. The whole tenor of the young prince's life was altered, the gentle sway of his mother, the daughter of Frederick III, of Prussia, having been changed for the discipline of military garrisons and tutors. The substitution of the stern regimen of the barrack-room for the more genial influence of domestic life proved so irksome to the future Czar, that he enfranchised himself from it at the earliest possible period, and sought in travel and the society of the female members of his mother's family the softening influences of intellectual culture and taste.

This predilection for civil rather than military life was opposed to all the traditions of the Russian court. Gloomy forebodings prevailed respecting the prospects of the crown prince, whose succession it was feared might possibly be disputed by the old Muscovite party. Their half-barbarous, half-soldierly predilections found a more suitable object in Nicholas' second son, the Grand Duke Constantine, and such an amount of antipathy and distrust grew up between the two brothers, in consequence of this preference, as to become the subject of general remark, and even of quarrels.

Upon one occasion Constantine, who was admiral of the fleet, carried his animosity so far as to put his brother under arrest—an act of tyranny which Nicholas I reproved by subjecting Constantine to the same punishment. Nicholas I looked with so much apprehension at the growing differences between his two children, that in 1843, upon the birth of Alexander's first child, he required Constantine to take an oath of fidelity to the heir to the throne. Again, in his last illness he summoned his children to his dying couch, and on making over to Alexander the imperial throne, obtained from both a solemn promise to remain forever closely united, in order to secure the peace and happiness of their common country.

The Czarwitsch on this occasion, in the presence of the ministers and the estates, declared his intention to enter on the government of the empire, and was immediately, March 2, 1855, proclaimed Emperor, as Alexander II. The same afternoon the estates of the empire and the military stationed in St. Petersburg did homage, and at a council held under the presidency of the new Emperor, it was resolved not in any way to interrupt the course of the war with the allied powers in which Russia was engaged.

Alexander's first act was to issue a manifesto to the nation, notifying his accession, and declaring, in general terms, his intention to uphold the glory of the empire as it had been upheld by Peter, Catherine, Alexander I, and Nicholas I. He at the same time summoned General Rudiger from Warsaw, and conferred upon him the command of the Imperial Guards, until then held by himself; renewed the powers of his plenipotentiaries at Vienna, and through them announced his adherence to the declarations made by Prince Gortschakoff on behalf of his late father.

On the return of peace, one of the first steps taken by Alexander II in the direction of reform was the reduction of the army to the lowest limits compatible with the dignity and safety of the empire. Vigorous efforts were made to place the national finances on a firmer basis, and to promote commercial prosperity. But the greatest reform of all was his emancipation of 23,000,000 human beings from the bondage of serfdom, and an Imperial ukase proclaimed the liberation of the serfs, on certain conditions, March 3, 1861. A period of two years was assigned for the settlement of terms with regard to the quantity of land ceded, and the rent, labor, or purchase money to be paid for it. In February, 1864, the same boon was conferred upon the Polish serfs, with a view to weaken the influence of the Polish nobility, who owned the greater part of the land, and were consequently all-powerful. Some years will necessarily yet

elapse before it can be seen what the final effects of this reform will be. The Polish national spirit at present is, to all appearances, entirely crushed by the total failure of their attempt to achieve independence.

As regards education, great efforts have been made by the Emperor to place the state colleges on a level with the best educational institutions in Europe. A still more notable reform, however, is the inauguration of elective representative assemblies in the provinces. The first of these met in 1865, and it is anticipated that this measure will pave the way for the introduction of a national representative assembly.

The reign of the present Czar, however, has not been without its personal dangers. On the 16th of April, 1866, an attempt upon his life was made by a young Russian landowner, Demetrius Karakassoff by name; but a peasant by the name of Oseip Jwanoff, who was standing near, observed the would-be assassin aim his pistol at the Czar, as the latter was about to enter his carriage after a promenade. Jwanoff struck the arm of Karakassoff just as the latter fired, and the ball passed over the head of the intended victim. For his timely action Jwanoff was presented with a patent of nobility and a large estate. Again, on the 6th of June, 1867, an attempt was made to assassinate the Czar, while he was in Paris on a visit to the ex-Emperor Napoleon III. This attempt also proved futile, and was found to have been the act of a crazy man alone.

The official investigation into the first attempt upon the life of the Czar proved it to be the result of a political conspiracy, and thirty-four persons who were compromised by the disclosures at the trial of Karakassoff were found guilty of high treason by the Supreme Court. One of these, Ischutin by name, who was convicted of being the founder of the Society of Communists in Russia, and of having incited Karakassoff to attempt the life of the Czar, was sentenced to exile in Siberia. This attempt upon Alexander's life created a profound sensation throughout the world, and the Congress of the United States embraced the opportunity to testify to the friendly relations existing between the two countries, by voting an address congratulating the Czar upon his escape. The presentation of this address by Mr. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the State, was the occasion for a general outburst of enthusiasm in Russia on the part of all classes of the people.

In a letter to President Johnson, in answer to the congratulatory address of Congress, the Czar said: "I pray you to be my interpreter to Congress and the American people whom I represent; tell them how much I appreciate, and with me the whole of Russia, the testimonies of friendship they have given me, and how happy I will be to see the American nation grow in strength and prosperity, by the union and constant practice of civil virtues that distinguish it."

The attitude of Karakassoff upon the Czar's life was not the last that has been heard of the Communist conspiracy in which it originated, developments of the continued existence of which have been made public from time to time up to a recent date. But the Russian Government has taken such pains to keep all knowledge of its existence and objects from the people, that but little concerning its extent and influence is known.

On the outbreak of the Rebellion in this country in 1861, the Czar addressed the Government a letter in which he expressed the most friendly feelings towards the American nation and people, at a time when nearly if not quite every European ruler looked upon the prospective disruption of the Union with joy. This letter was the basis of the close and friendly relations which have ever since existed between the two nations, which prompted Congress to congratulate the Czar on his escape from the assassin's bullet, and had its full weight in persuading Congress to vote over seven million dollars in payment for the barren tract of the foreign policy of Secretary Seward.

The course of the Russian Emperor in the present war between France and Prussia has been watched with a great deal of anxiety, but he has maintained a strict neutrality throughout the contest, although it is apparent that his sympathies have been with the German cause. When M. Thiers recently visited St. Petersburg on a diplomatic mission from the French Republic Government, he was kindly received, but only in his private capacity as a statesman of long experience and influence.

The Czar Alexander II married Maria Alexandrovna, Princess of Hesse, April 28, 1841. By her he has a large family. The eldest of the Princes, Nicholas, the late Czarwitsch, was born September 20, 1843, and died prematurely at Nice, in April, 1865. Alexander, the present Crown Prince, was born on March 10, 1845, and was married on November 9, 1866, to the Princess Marie Sophie Frederique Dagmar, of Denmark.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF.

The Russian Premier and His Career. Prince Alexander Michaelowitsch Gortschakoff, the Prime Minister and most trusted adviser of Alexander II, is a cousin of the celebrated General who defended Sebastopol, and was born in 1798. He was educated at the Lyceum of Zarskoe-Selo. His diplomatic life was begun at the Congress of Laybach and Verona, at which he was present in the capacity of attaché to Count Nesselrode. He was Secretary to the Russian Embassy in London, in 1821, was *Charge d'Affaires* to the Court of Tuscany in 1830, and was attached for the first time in 1832 to the Legation at Vienna, where the death of his superior, the Russian Ambassador, gave him great influence. In 1841 he was sent on a mission to Stuttgart, where he negotiated the marriage of the Grand Duchess Olga, of Russia, with the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg.

During the events of 1848 and 1849 Prince Gortschakoff maintained a dignified neutrality, but it is rumored that in 1850 he exercised some influence in procuring the abdication of the Emperor Ferdinand I in favor of his nephew, Francis Joseph. The Prince was Ambassador at Vienna during the dispute respecting the Eastern question, and it was at his instance that Nesselrode, as Minister for Foreign Affairs. A proclamation of his, very hostile to the Western powers, during the Sicilian and Neapolitan revolutions, excited much attention,

and his policy during the Polish insurrection of 1863 has been much commented upon. The course pursued by him in the present complication is still before the public, and his future movements will be watched with great anxiety.

ABDUL-AZIS, SULTAN OF TURKEY.

The Career of the Ottoman Ruler. Abdul Aziz Khan, the present Sultan of Turkey, is the second son of the Sultan Mahmood Khan, who died in 1839, and brother of the late Sultan Abdul Medjid. He was born on the 9th of February, 1830, and ascended the throne of Turkey on the death of Abdul Medjid, June 25, 1861, according to the custom which prefers a brother to a son as heir. He has much stronger military tastes than his predecessor. His government succeeded in raising several loans in the London money market, for the avowed object of reforming the finances of the empire, but whether these reforms are real or illusory, time alone can prove. One of the most troublesome questions that has for some time affected the interests of the Porte—that arising out of the ingenious quasi-political scheme of M. de Lesseps for the formation of the Suez Ship Canal—assumed a rather unfavorable aspect, from the decision of the Emperor of the French in favor of the company against the Viceroy of Egypt, by which the sovereignty of the Porte was virtually ignored, and its claim therein imperilled for the future. The Sultan, who has concluded treaties of commerce with France and England, visited the exhibition at Paris in July, 1867. He also landed at Dover on July 12, and was enthusiastically received in London.

The reign of the present Sultan has been anything but a quiet one. He has been repeatedly in trouble with the semi-independent rulers of the Danubian principalities and with the Viceroy of Egypt, whose aspirations for entire independence of the Sublime Porte have only been forestalled by the decided stand taken by the great powers. In 1867 a formidable insurrection broke out in the island of Candia or Crete, and was only suppressed after a protracted struggle, which would have been fruitless, if the Sultan had not enjoyed the substantial sympathy of the great powers. In his home administration, however, he has displayed considerable energy and tact, and especially by the encouragement which he has given to the construction of railways in his European dominions, has contributed greatly to the consolidation of his power and the preparation for the great and final struggle with Russia which has long been inevitable.

FUAD PASHA.

The Turkish Premier. Mehmed Fuad Pasha, the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, who in that capacity conducts the negotiations in the present difficulty, on the part of Turkey, is one of the most distinguished and able statesmen which Turkey has produced. He was born in Constantinople in 1814, his father being a judge, while his mother, the celebrated Laila Khatoun, was one of the few Ottoman poetesses whose works have been printed. Fuad studied medicine in early life, served for a time in the Turkish navy, and afterwards entered the Government interpreter's office. His first diplomatic service was as Secretary to the English Legation; in 1843 he was made second interpreter to the Porte, and soon after sent on a special mission to congratulate Isabella II on her accession to the throne of Spain, as well as on a mission to the Portuguese Court. He served subsequently as Ottoman Commissioner at Bucharest, as Commissioner at the headquarters of Omar Pasha during the Crimean war; was promoted to the rank of Pasha in 1855, and in 1856 was made Minister of Foreign Affairs. From 1861 to 1863 he served as Grand Vizier of the Ottoman empire; was Minister of War from February 11, 1863, to February 11, 1867, and at the last named date again became Minister of Foreign Affairs, a position which he still holds. Fuad Pasha belongs to the liberal school of politics; and, like his mother, enjoys a reputation as an able man, having published, about 1844, a poem entitled "The Alhambra," embodying his recollections of Spain. This work gained for him great and well-deserved popularity with his countrymen.

THE NAVAL DUEL.

The Naval Fight off the Port of Havana—Full Particulars of the Capture of the *Confederao* by the *Albatross*. The New Orleans Times of the 14th instant, just received, has the fullest details of the singular naval battle off Havana yet reported. The following is the account:—

By the steamship Cuba, which has just arrived in port, we learn that an immense amount of excitement has been produced in Havana in consequence of a naval duel which took place in sight of the city on the 9th, between two monitors bearing the names of the French and Prussian emperors, the *Bouvet* (French) and the *Meteor* (Prussian). The *Bouvet* fired the first shot, but the *Meteor* returned the compliment by firing a shot from her bow gun, which passed within about thirty feet of the stem of the vessel. The *Meteor* was then disabled, and shortly after an officer of the *Bouvet* came on board to apologize for what he claimed was a necessary precaution. To return, however, to the *Meteor*, which had been disabled by the shot from the *Bouvet*, she was fixed upon as the time for leaving port, and at that hour the flat-roofed houses of Havana were covered with the thousands of spectators of both sides, and a large number of the French and Prussian monitors started out of the long narrow harbor of Havana punctually to the minute, and was followed by the Spanish fleet, headed by the *Herman Cortes*, having on board Captain General De Rodas and staff, the Commandant of the Marine, the Civil Governor, three medical officers, and a large number of other guests. The Spanish *Canotero El Centauro* was also on hand ready to render all the assistance necessary, and doubtless also to see the fight.

The *Bouvet* was already in waiting, lying off the eastern coast, and at 1:37 the *Meteor* passed the *Bouvet* (whose towers were all crowded with spectators) and steered directly for her expected enemy. She was followed by the *Cortes*, and her direction was northeast by north. The *Bouvet* returned the compliment by firing a shot from her bow gun, which passed within about thirty feet of the stem of the vessel. In quickness and readiness in manœuvring

the French vessel was now discovered to be slightly superior, drawing nine feet of water to the *Meteor*'s six, which latter consideration gave her a superiority in readiness of motion and accuracy of fire. She had the superiority in men man, and even to sixty. The sky was cloudy, but the sea was smooth, and every other consideration favored a fair test of naval prowess.

The two monitors came in sight the *Meteor* put on steam and the *Bouvet* commenced tacking, the latter pointing her bow towards *Meteor* and firing a shot from her bow gun, which was returned by the *Meteor*. Ten minutes after the *Meteor* passed beyond neutral waters, and at 2:50 the *Bouvet* opened fire and hoisted three battle flags. The *Meteor* thereupon ran up colors to its prow and mast. Three shots were fired by the Frenchman, or, according to some accounts, two, the last passing over the top of the *Meteor*. The latter then fired a shot, which passed to the stern. The two vessels passed each other, an attempt was made by the Frenchman to grapple, though without success. The two monitors thereupon rounded to, and the same movements were repeated without cessation of the firing. In the second passage of arms the two vessels brushed by each other without scarcely stopping, the Frenchman, however, at the same time throwing on board eight or nine hand-grenades. One of these, in exploding, tore off the top of the head of a Prussian man.

The *Bouvet* was unable to grapple, and failed in doing so, either owing to the speed at which he was sailing, or to the giving away of the rigging of the *Meteor*. The Frenchman, however, succeeded in inflicting a wound on the *Meteor*, which was completely cut off, and their colors temporarily lowered. At the same moment, however, just as the vessels were colliding, the *Meteor* succeeded in inflicting a wound on the *Bouvet*, which counterbalanced this disadvantage. This was by a well-directed 24-pounder shot, which penetrated the *Bouvet*'s armor, and struck the steering gear, drawing sufficiently far to introduce a man's head. By this accident one man was badly scalded and two others slightly injured, being disabled by the splintering of a piece of wood.

The *Bouvet* being thus disabled and her machinery useless, besides losing her foremast by the collision, she was unable to continue the fight, and she immediately set all sail and continued on in the direction in which it was then moving to the port of Havana. Three guns were subsequently fired at the *Bouvet* (which she replied to according to some accounts) though without any effect. The wheel of the *Meteor* had, meanwhile, been so incumbered by the *Bouvet*'s shot, that she was unable to follow her for half an hour prevented from following.

The loss to the *Meteor* was three men killed and one man wounded. No damage was sustained in hull or machinery. The firing, which had lasted an hour, was ended at 3:30, by the firing of a gun from the *Herman Cortes*, as a signal that the *Bouvet* had passed the *Meteor* and was to be considered as a prize. The armaments of the two monitors were given in the morning papers of Havana as one sixty-pounder and one thirty-pounder for the *Bouvet*, and one thirty-pounder for the *Meteor*.

It need hardly be said that the fight was discussed in Havana during the following evening with the greatest excitement, and that various opinions were expressed as to the details and actual results of the engagement. However, the *Meteor* and the *Bouvet* had both conducted with great gallantry, and that in the combat which will doubtless follow in a short time between the two vessels, the chances are even.

At the sailing of the Cuba, which brought the news, the wounded had been sent to the city hospital, and the crew members were lying at different extremities of the harbor.

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Operations and Results for the Year Ending July 31, 1870.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The following statement for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, will appear in the report of the Postmaster-General:—

Table with 2 columns: Country, Amount. Includes United States and European mails, and postage on mails received from Europe.

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There have been reduced postage: from twelve to six cents with Great Britain, The Netherlands, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, and the North German Union, from fifteen to ten cents.

PRACTICAL ECONOMY.

The Results of an Economical Administration of the Government—Nearly Sixty-nine Millions Saved during the Past Year.

From a statement prepared by Treasurer Spinner, which will accompany his report to Congress, it appears that the actual increase of receipts and decreased expenditures of the Government amount during the past year to \$68,740,000. Referring to this gain the Treasurer says:—

"In order to explain more clearly to such persons as are not in the habit of thinking of money by the millions of dollars, the actual increase of receipts and decreased expenditures of the United States in the last fiscal year over the preceding one, the statement in here made in the preceding 22 figures and four lowly dollars from the 25th day, 30th executive days remain in the year, in which time the savings of \$68,740,000 were made. The average saving on the working days of the fiscal year that closed with June 30, 1870, over those of the year preceding was \$154 per minute, being more than equal to the extra pay of \$25 into the coffers of the Treasury in every second of the time."

The Treasurer in his report again speaks of the economy of the Government, and states that the fact that this fact demoralizes the business and is detrimental to the public service. He thinks clerks in his office are entitled to more pay than in other departments, because they are held personally responsible for all pecuniary mistakes. He believes the best reform in the civil service is to increase the compensation. He speaks of the economy in the families of many clerks, and details the troubles they incur in keeping out of debt. He says that many of them have to go to the pawnbroker, and that if they are suddenly in want of money they borrow of sharpers, giving a lien on their pay, and pay ten per cent. a month as interest. Several pages are devoted to the economy of the Government.

The number of persons now employed in his office is 314; the number employed when General Spinner came to office was 520. The following details are also given in the report:—

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. Includes various items like Army and Navy Pensions, and Navy Pensions.

A CELL VACATED.

Escape from the Pittsburg Jail.

The Pittsburg Commercial of yesterday says:—Yesterday morning shortly after 3 o'clock a colored man named Edward Lucas, who was confined in the Western Penitentiary, effected his escape from that institution by a well executed movement. He had been convicted in 1866 of horse stealing, and was sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment and shut up in the cell of his cell. He had been in the cell for some time, and the physician of the institution, Dr. Rankin, thought work in the open air would do benefit to him. He was accordingly taken to the yard, in company with several others, was assigned to do some whitewashing in the yard, and an overseer was placed in charge of the work. He had been in the yard a few moments in mixing lime, but as soon as the officer in charge had turned his back he started toward the west corner of the wall, and succeeded in throwing the rope over the wall, and entering it firmly, and in a moment or two he had climbed to the top of the high wall surrounding the prison. He had a small pocket of rope six or eight inches in diameter, and was thus enabled to ascend the rope very readily. After reaching the top he placed the hook securely on the inside of the wall, and then descended into the yard. He had been in the yard a few moments in mixing lime, but as soon as the officer in charge had turned his back he started toward the west corner of the wall, and succeeded in throwing the rope over the wall, and entering it firmly, and in a moment or two he had climbed to the top of the high wall surrounding the prison. He had a small pocket of rope six or eight inches in diameter, and was thus enabled to ascend the rope very readily. After reaching the top he placed the hook securely on the inside of the wall, and then descended into the yard.

VICTUALLING PARIS.

New Sources of Food.

The *Gaulois* of the 27th contains the following items respecting the provisioning of Paris:—The managers of Jardin des Plantes have begun to sell some of the animals in their collection, the least rare and valuable being of course, selected. Several young buffaloes have been sold, but the butchers ask enormous prices for them. All yesterday people were admiring one which was exhibited by a butcher in the Boulevard Hausmann, but they did not buy it on account of its high price. The space between the ramparts and the forts has been planted with bitter herbs, which are destined to counteract the effect of salt meat when it becomes a leading article of general consumption. A pork butcher in the Rue Clement had bought a large number of pigs at the commencement of the siege, but he refused to sell even the meat which was delivered to him by the authorities. He had also a considerable quantity of provisions. The inhabitants of the district gave information to the authorities, who seized all the stores in his shop and cellars.

Mrs. Cyrus Day, of Cedar township, Monroe county, Iowa, some time since found a ball of apparently pure copper, weighing 116 pounds, which was recently pronounced to be an aerolite by some scientific gentlemen in attendance at the Iowa Methodist Conference. The aerolite was found by a hunter in the woods of Cedar township, Iowa. A pork butcher in the Rue Clement had bought a large number of pigs at the commencement of the siege, but he refused to sell even the meat which was delivered to him by the authorities. He had also a considerable quantity of provisions. The inhabitants of the district gave information to the authorities, who seized all the stores in his shop and cellars.

The Pilgrims Society will celebrate in Plymouth, Mass., the 350th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims on Wednesday, the 21st of December next. Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston, has accepted an invitation to deliver an oration on the general arrangements for the celebration include a meeting of the society in Pilgrim Hall, a procession, an oration, and services at the Unitarian church, a dinner, street decoration, fireworks, and a ball in the evening.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prison Cases.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Passon. The Court is to-day engaged with the trial of the most trivial dock cases. Francis Miller was convicted of assault and battery upon Edward Coffey. These bodies collided on the day after election, and Coffey being taken at a disadvantage went down into the gutter. Elizabeth McCutchen was charged with assault and battery upon her sister. The jury acquitted her, and ordered each to pay the costs. William Fashenshield pleaded guilty to the charge of entering a house with intent to steal. He was discovered by the master of the house, and at once showed fight. A pretty sharp struggle ensued, during which policemen entered and carried the intruder away.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

REVENUE (TELEGRAPH OFFICE.)

Friday, Nov. 18, 1870.

Public attention is greatly absorbed in the threatening aspect of political affairs in Europe, and both financial and commercial values are unsettled, and promise to be more so at the breaking of the war cloud which now lowers over Europe. The loan market, however, is rather relieved by the war prospect, and is gradually recovering from the alarm created by a probable recall of money. The local demand to-day is light, and currency is offered freely at 5½ to 6½ per cent. on call and at 7 to 9 per cent. on prime discounts.

Gold is again excited and unsteady, ranging from 112½ to 113, opening and closing at 112½. The Government bond market is quiet and steady.

Stocks are active and somewhat unsettled. Sales of old City 6s at 101 and new do. at 102½ to 103½.

Reading stock freely at 50 1/4 to 50 1/2. Pennsylvania was taken at 59; Little Schuylkill at 45½; Norristown at 100, and Oil Creek and Allegheny at 45½, in small lots.

In Canal shares there were sales of Lehigh at 38; Erie at 40; and Delaware at 41. Bank stocks there were sales of North America at 28½; Manufacturers at 31½; and Mechanics at 31½.

Passenger Railroad shares were quiet, the only sales being in Chesnut and Walnut at 44½ to 45.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name, Price. Includes various stocks like C & A M, C & A R, C & A S, etc.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, NOV. 18.—The tone of the Flour market is decidedly stronger, and most holders are demanding an advance of 12½ to 15¢ per barrel. The demand is active, and fully 3400 barrels changed hands, including superfine at \$4 00 to \$4 25; extras at \$4 25 to \$4 50; and inferior at \$4 50 to \$4 75. The demand for superfine is particularly strong, and fully 3400 barrels changed hands, including superfine at \$4 00 to \$4 25; extras at \$4 25 to \$4 50; and inferior at \$4 50 to \$4 75. The demand for superfine is particularly strong, and fully 3400 barrels changed hands, including superfine at \$4 00 to \$4 25; extras at \$4 25 to \$4 50; and inferior at \$4 50 to \$4 75.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Arrive, steamship Columbia, from Havana.

SHANAR, Oct. 12.—Loading for New York, ships *Patent*, *Montana*, *Mary White*, *Martha*, *Delaware*, *Delaware*, *Anglo Saxon*, and *Queen of the Age*. Sailed, Oct. 4, ship *Lizzie* *Irwell*, and on the 7th, ship *Lady Elizabeth*.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 18

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

T. A. M. 48 11 A. M. 47 1 P. M. 49

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer *Tarifa*, Murphy, from Liverpool, and *Queenstown* via Boston, at New York yesterday.

Steamer *General Barry*, Mallory, for Savannah; *Charles*, Crowell, for Charleston; and *Fanita* and *Ann Kiliza*, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Steamer *Bieniville*, Baker, for New York, left at New Orleans 18th inst.

Brig *Montana* (Philadelphia), Loud, from Savannah at New York yesterday.

Schrs *Sarah Cullen* (Philadelphia), *Avia*, from Tampa Bay, Fla.; *Louis*, *Taft*, hence for Boston; *W. H. Haines*, Swack, do, for New York; and *Hammond*, Haines, do, for Rockport, at New York yesterday.

Schrs *Mary Ella*, Kelly, from Gardiner, and *Evelyn*, Haight, Avery, from Provincetown, both for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate yesterday.

Schrs *A. Hammond*, *Faine*, hence for Rockport; *Schrs* *John A. Griffin*, *Groder*, and *W. H. Dennis*, hence for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 14th inst.

MEMORANDA.

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